

JORDAN TIMES

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Time to stand up and fight

WE MUST ADMIRE the candour of the U.S. State Department in its annual human rights report to Congress, even if that candour is guarded and hesitant. Belatedly, the Carter administration has admitted part of the embarrassing truth, that Israel's human rights record in the occupied territories is blemished: "The accumulation of reports, some from credible sources, makes it appear that instances of mistreatment have occurred."

We know that this falls short of the full truth: that Israel systematically uses torture to extract confessions from Arab prisoners. It is safe to assume that President Carter himself is aware of this fact, for there is a mountain of substantiating evidence, from the Sunday Times report on "Israel and Torture" last year, to the testimony of the crusading Israeli lawyer Felicia Langer who regularly defends Arab detainees, to the reports by Amnesty International, the U.N. Human Rights Commission, the U.S. National Lawyers' Guild, the Swiss League for Human Rights and finally the evidence made directly available to the State Department by Miss Alexandra Johnson, whose contribution to the defence of human rights has been ill rewarded.

Last year the State Department reported that there was no evidence of Israel mistreating prisoners; this year its admission that Israel uses torture is faltering, perhaps we shall get to the full truth next year.

We can understand -- although we do not condone -- the State Department's reluctance to open a Pandora's box. Now is the time for the Arabs themselves to join the battle for American public opinion. The Palestine Human Rights Campaign, led by Dr. James Zogby, has already made a start by introducing two Palestinians who were tortured by Israeli prison guards to a Washington press conference. Others must follow suit. We would all do well to remember the warning of Dr. Mohammad Mehdi (Jordan Times, Jan. 23) that the real battle with Israel is to be fought in the United States.

Arab information ministers are now drawing up plans for a campaign to win over American public opinion, but time is of the essence. The Arabs must act, and they must act now. The old excuse that the American press won't listen no longer holds water; the fact that Miss Johnson's story was first leaked to the Washington Post and that her account of her dismissal was later carried by the New York Times proves that a news story is all the more newsworthy for the fact that it attacks a sacred cow. We have a chance to present our case.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I Saturday says that President Carter's administration appears to be going ahead with the idea "to create an Arab-Israeli alliance in face of the other Arabs in the Middle East and to absorb the negative consequences on the American interests in the area by offering very little and after it is too late."

Such an attitude to split the Arab ranks is doomed to failure, the newspaper maintains. However, Al Ra'i goes on to say: We are with the U.S. if the secretary of defence is coming to the Middle East to put an end to Zionist terrorism and Israeli occupation of Arab land. We are with the U.S. if its efforts are genuinely aimed at recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and setting up their own independent state. But we are not with America's past and present play of Camp David, nor with it in frightening the Arabs of the "Soviet monster."

AL DUSTOUR put on record the U.S. State Department's admission that Israel was and is still practicing torture of Palestinian prisoners in its jails. This confession, the newspaper adds, was accompanied by large-scale Zionist outbursts and Israeli threats to prosecute the Washington Post newspaper for publishing the story.

Naturally enough, the State Department report on the matter was not immune from attacks by the American Jewish organisations which were infuriated by the disclosure of the Israeli systematic terror against the Palestinian detainees which Washington officially admitted and registered in an official report to be put before Congress.

Still, this report, the newspaper says, does not exonerate Washington, because had it not been for America's unlimited support of Israel, the latter would not have been able to commit such drastic aggressive acts against the Arabs.

The U.S. government was so troubled at alleged mistreatment of certain Soviet Jews in the Soviet Union. What is Washington going to do now that it has been convinced of the authenticity of the reports about Israel's torture practices against the Palestinian prisoners?" the newspaper asks.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Art Exhibit

An exhibition of paintings by Mohammad Moustafa is on display at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth, open from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. and ending today.

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Robert Bresson entitled "Mouchette" at 7:30 p.m. French version with Arabic subtitles.

Transfer of expropriated land to Amman development corp. raises legal hurdle

By Ron Cathell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 10—The sensitive issue of transferring expropriated land, held by Amman Municipality, into a proposed public corporation for the development of the city has been causing the National Consultative Council to hedge in casting its approval for a law to establish the company.

As the issue comes up for debate for the third time Monday, the NCC is expected to consider, and possibly pass, provisions in the new law which would not allow the original owners of the land to legally challenge the change in the lands' intended use.

As an equal third partner in the proposed corporation, along with the Pension Fund and Housing Bank, the municipality will contribute real estate instead of cash towards the company's working capital. The problem is that much of this real estate has been acquired through expropriation.

The municipality's current law governing expropriation states that the land must be intended for a specific use for the benefit of the public, such as schools or other social projects, and not for investment purposes. However, the whole purpose of the proposed corporation is to invest in the development of real estate for public use.

"The current law of requisition (expropriation) calls for a specific use of the land to be in the interest of the public," Mayor Ma'u Abu Nuwwar told the Jordan Times today. "If we change this to something else, like investment interest, the owner can say no. He can object legally. It is one of these technicalities which by law could raise problems. It is a question of terminology which could hinder our projects. They (the NCC) are just trying to make sure the new corporation encounters no hindrance in the future because it must operate in the interest of the

public," he said.

The result of the NCC's discussion Monday is expected to be a change in the wording of the current law from "specific use" of the land to something like "appropriated use" of the land in the interest of the public.

The normal procedure for expropriation is that a request is made by the municipality's planning committee which must be approved by the local planning committee, then by the district planning committee, and then by the higher committee on planning. It then reaches the cabinet and, if approved, finally goes before the King for royal consent. Meanwhile, a preliminary court sends experts to evaluate the land and to agree with the owners on a price. If the municipality has funds readily available, it pays the owners immediately. Otherwise, the municipality can stretch payment over a three year period, but must pay interest on the balance at the rate of eight per cent annually.

Besides the expropriation issue, the NCC will also consider whether or not the corporation would take work away from the private sector in construction. Director of the Housing Bank Zohair Khouri said: "Would we become a competitor with the public if we can build a structure for less than a private company? This is also a concern of the NCC," he said.

The corporation would be unique in Amman. The Housing Bank, Pension Fund and Amman Municipality, although each a governmental agency, would be equal shareholders in a corporation that would function as any private business subject to the laws of the country.

The idea, developed by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan only two months ago, is to allow the corporation to enjoy full financial and administrative independence in providing services to the residents of Amman.

Such duties are normally the

responsibility of Amman Municipality. But it lacks the necessary funds.

"The investment projects needed cannot be supported by the municipality's capital resources," Mr. Asad Abu Zayyad, technical assistant to the mayor, told the Jordan Times.

"We tried to get loans from outside, from Europe and the United States. But the interest is so high," Mr. Abu Zayyad said, "that the central government advised us to get loans from local sources."

After the municipality arranged loans from the Housing Bank and Pension Fund, it was faced with how to cover its own expenses and provide maintenance for its development projects.

A nine member board of administration will be formed with three appointees from each of the three partner agencies.

Development projects given top priority are two commercial centers and two downtown lots provided by the municipality which will be developed into parking facilities.

One, on Shabsough Street, will accommodate 450 cars with a usable floor space of 18,500 square metres. Of this area, 25 per cent will be used for shops which will supplement the investment returns and help cover the cost of construction.

The other car park site, on Prince Mohammed Street, will provide space for 800 cars over approximately 30,000 square metres. Effort will be made to locate a service taxi station at the facility.

The cost for both structures is estimated at J.D. 6 million and will take 18-30 months for completion. Mr. Abu Zayyad said, depending on the method of construction.

The charge for parking is estimated to be 150 fils per hour.

The larger of the two commercial centres is planned for downtown on King Talal Street. It will consist of 200 shops and two high-rise buildings—one for business offices, the other for a first class hotel—with a total floor space of 57,000 square metres. There

will go to Amman Municipality. Except for limited fees payable to the government, profits will be non-taxable.

Investment returns will come from revenues of the parking facilities, monthly rents from the commercial shops and key money—the cost for the right to rent or occupy a shop or building.

The corporation will be empowered to issue stocks and bonds to the public, pay dividends, and invest in real estate. It will have to cover its own expenses and provide maintenance for its development projects.

A nine member board of administration will be formed with three appointees from each of the three partner agencies.

Development projects given top priority are two commercial centers and two downtown lots provided by the municipality which will be developed into parking facilities.

"The municipality cannot lose," Mr. Abu Zayyad said, "because it is not investing any money."

But for the two financial institutions, the new corporation poses a limited risk.

"It is possible they could lose money. As in any kind of business," he said, "they are exposed to losing or winning. There are no guarantees."

So why should the two institutions agree to become partners in the new corporation?

General Manager of the Pension Fund Basil Jardaneh explains: "Investment in these projects is not a very profitable business. It is not as profitable as

investing in industry or hotels. Because we are a government agency and it is to improve a city, we feel it is a good investment."

The other commercial centre is to be built in the residential area of Jabal Amman near the fourth circle. Mainly a shopping center, the project is to include 100 shops, an eight to ten storey office building and parking for 300 cars. It will cover 22,000 square metres of floor space and is estimated to cost J.D. 3 million.

The new corporation will be greatly beneficial for Amman Municipality. Not only will it receive an equal share of the first 12 per cent of profits, it will reap all profit above this level and channelled back into investments.

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Anticipating that the propo-

for the corporation will be

by the NCC, the Pension Fund

began work on the project. It

started prequalifying comp-

for the engineering design of

parking facilities.

The new corporation for de-

development of Amman will

alive and kicking, waiting to

receive legitimacy from the

Jordanian-Yugoslav relations prosper



Mr. Branko Mikulic, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists' Central Committee Presidium (left), Mr. Dobrivoje Vida, President of the Socialist Republic of Serbia's Presidency (top right) and Mr. Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, are scheduled to accompany Yugoslav President Tito on his visit to Jordan which begins on Sunday.

BELGRADE (Tanjung)—During His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Yugoslavia last year, which one Jordanian newspaper described as an "historic event", both sides expressed the desire and the need for greater cooperation and the more frequent exchange of opinion and consultation, especially in the framework of the non-aligned movement and international organisations.

On the other hand, Yesterdays engaged in several studies and project

The largest and most contract ever entrusted to Yugoslav enterprise—with of \$28 million—was the construction of a dam on the Zarqa, which was carried the "Plum" building in Belgrade.

The INA oil enterprise looked for oil in Jordan period between 1968 and the quantities found sufficient for commercial

Recently, Jordanian representatives have been increasing interest in the extensive participation of local enterprises. Results up to the present represent basis for this cooperation to become intensified and which is in the interest sides.

During a visit to Bel

January of last year, Mr. Industry and Commerce

Dajani pointed to

ability for cooperation

enterprises of the two countries

third market and espe-

Saudi Arabia.

It is planned that next

there will be a session

Jordanian-Yugoslav co-

economic cooperation

will represent a new and

even closer cooperation

the two friendly countries.

A biography of Tito



organising the national liberation struggle. Partisan units were rapidly set up throughout the country, later to grow into the National Liberation Army. As Commander of the Supreme Headquarters, Tito worked out a strategy for partisan warfare. He assumed direct control over the Operative Group, the army's core. Liberated territories grew in number, the massive organisation of the National Liberation Front was enlarged and old forms of government were replaced by new national committees. The Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) was elected and in 1943 it formed the National Committee which assumed the role of a national government. And so, in occupied Yugoslavia, Tito succeeded in setting up an army, free territories, a broad-based political organisation, national rule and government.

Tito's great authority among the people grew after the country's liberation, for they trust and love him. He was the only one who could continue to be the party's leader, president of the National Front, president of the new government and commander-in-chief, and later president of the republic. Tito became the true leader of the Yugoslav nation.

After the war, under Tito's leadership, the country was reconstructed, a new state and social system were set up, industrialisation began to pull the country out of economic backwardness. When centralised state management began to hamper the further economic development of socialism and began to show signs of bureaucratism, Tito laid down the foundations in 1950 for workers' self-management in enterprises, which then developed into social self-management and democratisation of social life. In 1965, he gave the initiative for the economic and social reform in the desire to promote the economy and develop self-management. The party adapted to all these changes and it modified its role and system of functioning.

As commander of the army and president of the Council of National Defence, Tito modernised the Yugoslav army, and then introduced the concept of all-peoples defence, whereby the defence of the country became the concern not only of the regular army but also of all working people in the country. They, in case of a war, become soldiers and organise territorial defence.

Before, during and after the war, Tito played an important role in building the unity of the community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities. He achieved this on the basis of national rights and equality of nations thereby preserving the unity of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the country's independence. Tito himself, the great authority he wields and his Yugoslavism are important factors for the unity of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

New Yugoslavia built its international relations and foreign policy under the direct leadership of Tito. This policy is based on Yugoslavia's status as an independent, non-aligned and socialist country and on the principle that in a united and interrelated world, each nation and country has the right to freedom, independence and its own internal development. Tito is the architect of the policy of non-alignment and co-existence. He has consistently adhered to the principle of independence, equality, democracy in international cooperation. He is one of the organisers and initiators of meetings among the non-aligned countries and of their cooperation, and he has become one of the most outstanding leaders of non-alignment. He greatly esteems the role of the United Nations and the principles laid down in its charter, seeing it as an irreplaceable instrument for international cooperation.

Due to the great historic role of Josip Broz Tito and in accordance with the wishes of the working peoples of Yugoslavia, the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia elected him in May 1974 President of the Republic for life and at the Tenth Congress of the LC of Yugoslavia, on the basis of the unanimous request of the communists of Yugoslavia, he was elected President of the LC of Yugoslavia with unlimited tenure.

His writing and speeches as a revolutionary, military leader and statesman have been collected in twenty-two volumes.

Lvov saves treasures

The history of Lvov (a regional centre of the Ukrainian SSR) counts more than seven centuries. Tens of architects left their "autographs" on the city's appearance. Its historical centre formed in the ancient and medieval periods. At present there are not only single monuments but whole ensembles and districts preserved with an urban structure of 14th-16th centuries. Architectural monuments of almost all known styles stand one by one in the streets and on the squares of Lvov. Monumental-decorative sculpture, wall paintings and pieces of applied art go with the city's architecture. For centuries they have been created by skilled masters of the past-bricklayers, painters, builders, people of various nationalities: the Ukrainians, Russians, Poles, Italians, Armenians, Czechs, Germans and Austrians. To preserve great cultural values, the Ukrainian government arrived at a decision two years ago to form the State historic-architectural preserve in Lvov. The preserve is the part of the city with living quarters, places of work and leisure. Buildings which were places of worship or medieval defensive structures now experience a second life as offices, museums, theatres, shops and cafés... The drug store in the marketplace square existed for 200 years. Nowadays this building is housing not only a drug store but a museum of

old pharmaceutical instruments.

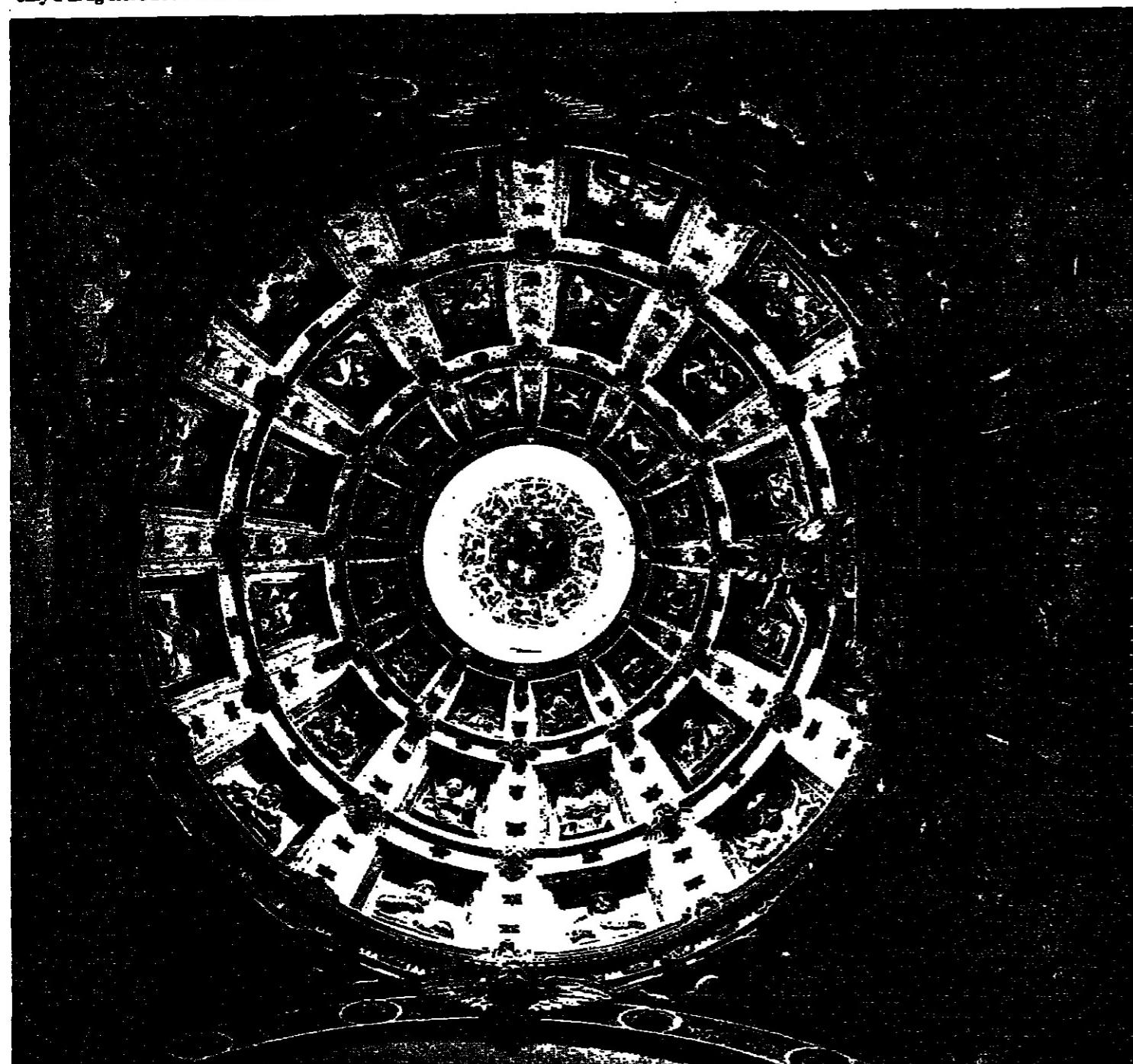
In the premises where there was a post office in the 17th century, a

post office museum will be set up. The restoration of the city's arsenal is nearly complete as the

Museum of Weapons. In the Polish Roman-Catholic church Klarisk, there will be an exhibition hall. (TASS)



The 17th century Beheim chapel is now part of Lvov's art gallery



The interior of the Beheim chapel cupola is intricately decorated

Lure of profit compels

By Andrew Fisher

West Germany's two leading motor groups—Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz—are shaping up for a battle in Brazil, several thousand miles from their home bases. The outcome could affect markets in other South American countries as well as the biggest market of all, the US.

Both companies, still riding high on the continuing boom in their home market, are securely established in Brazil, where transport is mainly by road, but VW and Daimler each hold sway over different areas of the market. VW's strength is its unchallenged supremacy in the car sector, where it accounts for about half of all sales, trailed at some distance by General Motors, Ford and Fiat.

Now, however, Volkswagen has a new ambition—to shorten the gap in the Brazilian truck market which separates Daimler, the leader, from its rivals. Daimler, through its wholly-owned Mercedes-Benz do Brasil subsidiary, controls some 50 per cent of Brazil's truck market, last year producing nearly 59,000 vehicles, including 13,000 buses.

VW's surprise challenge to Daimler's dominance in this field has come through a deal with Chrysler of the US under which the German company will pay \$50 million for a 67 per cent stake in Chrysler do Brasil. Although the final approval of the Brazilian authorities is still required, VW officials at the company's headquarters in Wolfsburg have no doubt that the purchase will go through.

The group is quite frank about its motives for the transaction, though extremely coy about the expansion planned in its wake. VW managers see rich potential in Chrysler's trucks, which cover the six to 15 tonne range and give the

German company a toehold in a section of the market where it was previously unrepresented.

Although Chrysler is a mere minnow in the Brazilian market, with only just over four per cent of truck sales, VW aims to go all out for expansion in this area. The workforce at the two Chrysler plants in the country will be boosted from 3,500 to 5,000 over the next few years and a great deal more attention will be focused on neighbouring export markets in South America.

Since Chrysler only builds about 3,000 trucks a year in Brazil, it is clear that VW has some way to go before its ambitions can be realised. But the German group also hopes to benefit from the addition of Chrysler's Polara and Dart cars—some 13,000 are built each year—which will complement VW's range at the upper end. Volkswagen continues to build the Beetle car in Brazil, though no longer in Germany, turning out some 800 a day for eager Brazilian motorists.

VW officials are adamant that the company has no intention of raising its proposed stake in Chrysler do Brasil to full ownership.

The capital injection from the German company, through its local subsidiary, will take Chrysler do Brasil's capitalisation up to \$75 million.

Nor will the two operations be integrated. The manufacturing facilities and dealer networks of Daimler, one of the first foreign

groups to establish itself in the Brazilian vehicle market, is likely to prove an extremely powerful competitor.

The Stuttgart concern is proud of the fact that it was the first to set up its own manufacturing, as opposed to assembly, facility in South America. This was in Argentina in 1952. Moreover, the Brazilian factory, also at São Bernardo do Campo, is Daimler's largest outside Germany and is due for expansion under the group's present plans.

Construction is also under way at Campinas in the north of a smaller plant, to which Daimler will eventually shift its output of buses. This will release capacity at the main factory, enabling the company to boost lorry output, not least for the local market.

For while VW has hit the headlines through its Brazilian plans, Daimler has been waking up the US lorry industry with its intention to set up a truck assembly plant at Hampton, Virginia. With an initial capacity of 4,000 a year rising by 1981 to 6,000, the expansion will put new demands on the group's Brazilian operation, which supplies the parts in semi-knockdown form for the US market. Daimler has supplied a North American truck model from Brazil since 1974, after a surge in the value of the Deutschmark had made exports from Germany profitable.

Both Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz are unwilling to state just how well they are doing in Brazil. But managers in Wolfsburg and Stuttgart say they are confident of the market's potential and are reasonably happy with their local profits.

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News Features



Lvov is one of the oldest and most beautiful cities of the Soviet Union.

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As nation heads for showdown French steelworkers battle with police

PARIS, Feb. 10 (R)--Unrest among French steelworkers erupted into violence last night as strikers battled with riot police on the main Paris-Brussels motorway, 26 kilometres north of Paris.

Five policemen were seriously wounded and one demonstrator slightly injured in the clashes which broke out when police tried to stop some 2,500 protesters from

using their 40 buses to block the road, creating huge traffic jams.

The steelworkers were returning to northern France after a noisy anti-government demonstration in the capital which was part of a nationwide campaign to oppose the government's plan to lay off some 20,000 workers in a radical reorganisation of the industry.

There were demonstrations and incidents throughout northeast France yesterday as the campaign moved towards a full-scale showdown with the government next week.

Strikers poured 1,500 tons of iron ore on the main Paris-Luxembourg railway line. Officials said it might take four days to open again.

The movement has spread to western France.

The ports of Rochefort, La Rochelle and Nantes were closed as strikers demanding more jobs and protesting against alleged police brutality paraded through the city centres.

The campaign of factory occupations, strikes and attacks on police stations will reach a climax next Friday when the nation's two major union confederations have called a national steel strike.

The government has refused to budge so far, although it has begun talks with union leaders aimed at alleviating the worst unemployment by creating new jobs in crisis areas.

The unions have demanded a complete revision of the steel plan and a government pledge to save steel jobs.

USSR: Deng's remarks are 'declaration of war'

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (R)--Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin has told an American official that anti-Soviet statements made in the United States by Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping amounted to a declaration of war, Western diplomatic sources said yesterday.

During a meeting on Tuesday with President Carter's chief scientific adviser Frank Press, Mr. Kosygin criticised the U.S. government for failing to state in attitude to what he called Mr.

Refugee ship baby born as U.K. citizen

HONG KONG, Feb. 10 (AP)--A 19-year-old Vietnamese woman who arrived aboard the refugee freighter "Skyluck" has given birth to a baby boy in a hospital here, the government reported today.

A spokesman identified her as Yu Kang, who gave birth to the child Thursday night after being evacuated from the ship. Both the mother and the baby, weighing 3.05 kilos, were doing fine, he added.

The mother was among some 3,000 Vietnamese refugees jammed on board the 3,500-ton Panamanian-registered freighter, which sneaked into Hong Kong early Wednesday without prior permission from the Marine Department.

Authorities denied permission for the crew and refugees to land here because it has not been proven that Hong Kong was the freighter's first port-of-call and there were indications that the ship had stopped elsewhere before coming here.

The spokesman said under Hong Kong laws, the child is considered as "a British subject and a citizen of the United Kingdom." Although the child is allowed to stay in Hong Kong, his parents, brothers and sisters are not, he said.

Hong Kong authorities were still trying to determine reasons for the freighter to take 27 days to make the normal four-day trip from Singapore to Hong Kong.

The authorities were also investigating the possibility that the "Skyluck" might have dumped 606 Vietnamese refugees on Roayan Island in the Philippines a week ago. Meanwhile, the government continued to supply provisions and fresh water to the battered ship.

Ugandan rebels said aided by armed forces officials

ARUSHA, Tanzania, Feb. 10 (R)--Ugandans fighting to overthrow President Idi Amin have 1,500 guerrillas in the country, and are helped by high-ranking members of the armed forces, exile sources said yesterday.

These officers provide valuable information and help in providing arms for the dissidents, according to the sources, who are close to members of the dissident group calling itself the Save Uganda Movement (SUM).

The SUM, which claimed responsibility for bomb explosions in Kampala, the Ugandan capital, last week, is planning new activity including assassination of members of the Amin regime, the sources said.

SUM was founded in February 1973, by a group of academics, following deposed president Milton Obote's failure to wrest power back from Field Marshal Amin with an invasion launched from Tanzania, the sources said.

The group's aims were: to overthrow President Amin and restore democracy to Uganda, respect and foster human life, reconcile various groups and tribes in Uganda, strive for East African cooperation, and reconstruct the Ugandan economy, according to the sources.

Government crackdown

Meanwhile, Ugandan authorities have reportedly been cracking down on what the official radio calls subversive elements in and around the capital, Kampala.

Government crackdown

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)--Officials estimate it will cost more than \$2.6 million to repair damage and pay police overtime for the first week of protest by 3,500 American farmers seeking higher government support prices.

Three quarters of that estimate covers damage--accidental and deliberate--to the 146-acre mall between the Capitol and the Washington Monument, where police have hundreds of heavy farm vehicles and campers penned in to prevent traffic disruptions.

Dozens of flattened police-car tires have to be repaired, along with cars and motorcycles hit by tractors. Rental of 103 buses to box in the tractors has cost about \$90,000 so far, police said.

At dusk yesterday a dilapidated tractor which had been hauled to Washington on a flatbed truck was set afire along with a bale of cotton. The farmers warmed their hands and drank beer around the blaze.

The premier also recalled that Belgium had given Zaire emergency aid totalling some \$15 million. This included money for food, medicine, spare parts and extra aid for refugees.

Mr. Vanden Boeynants said Belgium had asked the European Economic Community to give priority treatment to Zaire in the distribution of Common Market food surpluses.

WANTED

America-Mideast Educational And Training Services (AMIDEAST) requires a full time student counselor for its office in Amman.

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For further information, please call: Mrs. Kassis at 24495 from 9-12 a.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday. Interviews for candidates ideally scheduled between 17-21 February.

whites in the former Belgian colony.

Mr. Vanden Boeynants said the decision to send the troops on a training mission had been planned for a long time. He said it was not an emergency measure since their despatch would be spread over a 12-day period.

The premier also recalled that Belgium had given Zaire emergency aid totalling some \$15 million. This included money for food, medicine, spare parts and extra aid for refugees.

On the political front, the protesters got their first chance to lay their case before Congress yesterday. They claim the government is responsible for prices so low that many farmers may have to quit farming.

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As Carter prepares for visit

Mexico indicates oil output to be limited

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10 (R)--President Jose Lopez Portillo said yesterday Mexico was willing to join in a world economic order for the production, exploitation and distribution of energy resources.

"If all oil producers of the world are willing to respect the rights and duties of a world economic order, Mexico would also participate," he told a press conference called to brief reporters on President Jimmy Carter's three-day visit here starting on Wednesday.

The president said Mexico did not have the capacity to help ease the world oil crisis as a result of problems in Iran, nor was it prepared to earn more oil revenue than it could safely use and digest.

Mexico has proven oil reserves of 40 million barrels, probable reserves of 44 billion barrels and potential reserves of 200 billion barrels. Production target this year is about two million barrels per day with 717,000 barrels per day earmarked for exports.

The president's insistence that the country would not produce more oil than it could safely absorb was a clear indication Mexico would limit output much below the figure the U.S. wanted.

According to U.S. press reports, Washington hopes to receive 4.5 to five million barrels a day from Mexico by 1985 and up to ten million barrels a day or 30 per cent of American needs by 1990.

Informed diplomatic sources here said Mr. Carter would not put pressure on Mexico to step up oil output. They said it was more to the advantage of the U.S. to have a stable neighbour than to have secure supplies of oil.

But they believed a gas deal could be agreed to during Mr. Carter's visit here. Mexico last year suspended gas negotiations with the U.S. because of disagreement on prices.

World News Briefs

U.S. to sell computer to USSR after all?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (R)--The State Department has recommended selling the Soviet Union a computer for the 1980 Olympic Games to replace an order blocked by President Carter last summer. U.S. officials said yesterday, The Soviet Union originally contracted to buy a computer worth \$4 to \$6 million to enable the Soviet news agency Tass to speed up its coverage of the games. Mr. Carter said in blocking the sale that the computer was very advanced and would have provided far more computer capability than the Soviet Union needed for its stated purpose. But officials said the State Department now recommended granting a request from the U.S. firm Sperry Univac for a licence to sell Moscow a considerably less powerful computer to provide an Olympic Games results service. The request must also be approved by Mr. Carter and the U.S. Commerce Department.

Spain suspends fishing on southern coast

HUELVA, Spain, Feb. 10 (R)--Spain's south coast fishing fleet suspended operations following the arrest by Moroccan naval patrols of at least 11 Spanish trawlers, informed sources said yesterday. Trawler owners and trade unions in this fishing port expressed concern about the arrests and called on the government to take steps to clarify the situation, the sources said. In Madrid, government sources said the Moroccan authorities had informed them that the trawlers detained on Tuesday were accused of fishing illegally in Moroccan territorial waters. But concern grew here after later unconfirmed reports that several more Spanish fishing boats had been arrested by the Moroccan navy.

Muhammad Ali to be replaced by 3 champs?

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (R)--The world might have three heavyweight boxing champions after Muhammad Ali finally announces his retirement. Mr. Ali, the World Boxing Association (WBA) champion, is expected to tell the WBA within the next three months that he will never fight again. Promoter Bob Arum said earlier this week he planned an elimination tournament to fill the vacant title. And yesterday the New York State Athletic Commission, which recognises Mr. Ali as champion, said it would consider organising its own tournament to crown a successor. The third titleholder would be the World Boxing Council champion, currently Larry Holmes.

China tries to calm unrest among youth

PEKING, Feb. 10 (R)--Chinese authorities moved today to defuse potentially explosive unrest among young people which recently erupted into violent demonstrations in Shanghai, the country's largest city.

The relations between France and Canada often have been fragile because of the Canadian Government's suspicions that France was encouraging Quebec's independence.

But Mr. Trudeau, whose aim is to promote harmony between French and English speakers within a firmly united Canada, said that Canada accepted France's current policy and added that France-Canada relations

were excellent. Elaborating on France's attitude, which some Canadian officials say they find ambiguous, Mr. Barre said there was no reason for France to refuse having close links with French-Canadians.

But he added: "I do not feel that this type of relationship could injure the Canadian state. The respect that we have is for the Canadian state and for the will of the Canadian people themselves."

The demonstrators are believed to have been educated young people demanding the right to return to the city and work legally after being sent to rural areas under the Maoist "youth to the countryside" programme, now being phased out by the government.

Some sources have estimated that up to 18 million young people

were sent from the cities and towns over the past 20 years or so, but that only about 800,000 adapted successfully.

Major newspapers today reported an interview the leaders of the ground had with Vice-Premier Wang Zhen and Civil Affairs Minister Cheng Zihua on Jan. 4. Publication of the interview appeared to be a move to placate protesters in Shanghai and elsewhere.

Mr. Wang was quoted as saying that their problems should be sorted out and he indicated that government officials had gone to

THE Sunday Crossword

(Formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)

Edited by Herb Etteman

COVERT DRINKERS

By Bert H. Kruse

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